

# Hongkong

# Canton



SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS  
PER ANNUM.

3759

BOMAY 26/5/94.  
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.  
INCORPORATED BY K. VAL. CHARTER, 1853.  
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £800,000  
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £800,000  
RESERVE FUND ..... £75,000

INTEREST A LOW PER CENT ON CURRENT ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Due Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months ..... 5 per cent.

..... 4 " "

..... 3 " "

A. J. MARSHALL,  
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1894. [163]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,  
LIMITED.

Account Current ..... £1,000,000  
Subscribed Capital ..... £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Council of Directors:

D. G. CHIEN, Esq.; Choy Tung Shang, Esq.;

Chan Kit Shan, Esq.; Kwai Ho Chuen, Esq.;

H. Stoltzfus, Esq.

Chief Manager,

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

Particular Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed; 5 per Cent.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [17]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... £1,000,000

BANKERS:

CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:

PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.

A LIST OF CURRENT ACCOUNTS

and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained

on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. J. N. REV INCHBALD,

Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1894. [210]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000

SUBSCRIBED ..... £1,000,000

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of a per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 Months ..... 5 per cent.

" 6 ..... 4 "

" 3 ..... 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,

Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1894. [20]

Use cont'd.

THE HARMSTON GREAT SPECIALTY COMPANY.

THE famous HARMSTON'S CIRCUS will

for the present postpone the GREAT

CIRCUS REVIVAL until a later period, and

on the arrival of the Steamer conveying the

Company to Shanghai, will give

TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES

IN THE CITY HALL.

Introducing the grandest Vaudeville Entertainment ever given in Hongkong.

ALL GREAT ARTISTES.

M. LE BLONDE,

La Première Danseuse à la Scala, Milan, Clique Nouveille, Paris, Mr. Sir Augustus Harris' Pantomime of 1884 at Every Lane. The most graceful Dancer and Rider in the World.

THE FAMOUS ACKERLYS.

None to equal them as Acrobats and Gymnasts.

GEORGE...THE STEWARTS...JOHNIE.

Grotesque Musical Clowns, the Artistic Wonders of Europe.

M. LE BLONDE,

The accomplished trap artist; youth and beauty, combined with grace and daring, have earned her fame. First appearance in the East.

MISS MAUD LISLE,

The versatile Dancer and Vocalist.

WHIMICAL TOMMY,

Musical Clown and Jester.

THE ROMAN BROTHERS,

Woodward, Eldred, and Johnnie,

Accomplished Gymnasts.

PEPINO AND DUMBY,

The Kings of Laughter.

HARMSTON'S GRAND ORCHESTRA

AND

MISS NELLIE BAILEY, Miss BLANCHE,

Miss NAVARRO, Miss L. BOVIS,

THE TOMI KITCHI TROUPE.

LEO HERNANDEZ, C. BRUCE, F. DUVE,

P. KLANCO.

and the People's Favorite,

Mr. ROBERT LOVE,

In his Budget of Songs.

THE DALE BROTHERS,

American Minstrels.

Due notice on arrival of Steamer.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Ltd.

R. LOVE ..... Musician.

CHAS. B. HICKS ..... General Representative.

M. REICH ..... Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1894. [194]

## INSURANCES.

### THE STANDARD ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANTAGES of this form of Assurance, the following may be mentioned:

(a) It secures an immediate Provision for wife and family or other relatives in event of early death.

(b) It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c) It supplies an excellent Investment for the regular accumulation of small fixed sums of money.

(d) The Surrender and loan values are larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to discontinue future payments—he will be entitled to receive, on application, a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a proportionate amount of the Sum Assured, as explained in the Prospectus.

Full particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [174]

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal to that paid by the local Offices.

S. J. DAVID & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [143]

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—TOKIO, JAPAN.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... \$1,200,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... \$600,000

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE ..... \$400,000

RESERVE FUND, 30th June, 1893 ..... \$ 548,551

ESPECIAL RESERVE, Do ..... \$ 134,097

TOTAL RESERVE ..... \$ 682,648

THE Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept RISKS at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,

K. FUKUI, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1894. [145]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000

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AND

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Miss NAVARRO, Miss L. BOVIS,

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.

### D. C. & Co's DISINFECTING FLUID.

Similar to Condy's at quarter the price.

Large bottles.....\$0.50  
Per gallon.....\$2.00

This is a safe and reliable disinfectant and is not poisonous.

**N**O better preventive against Plague and Disease is possible than a well disinfected house.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK &  
COMPANY, LIMITED,  
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1894.

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A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.  
**D**ISINFECTANTS.

CARBOLIC POWDER.  
For the purification of Houses, Cess-pools,  
Drains, Water-closets, &c., and for the Disinfection of Sick-rooms.

CARBOLIC ACID.  
For Disinfecting Purposes.

Half an ounce (about one table-spoonful) of this Acid when well mixed with one quart of water forms a superior disinfecting and deodorizing fluid.

Half a pint of the Solution thus formed, when added to any vessel used in the Sick-room, will prevent any unpleasant effluvia, and preserve the contents for Medical inspection. It also purifies Drains, Water-closets, &c.

A tea-spoonful of Carbolic Acid exposed on a plate or other vessels in a Sick-room will purify the air and prevent contagion.

PERMANGANATE DISINFECTANT,  
Similar to Condy's but cheaper,  
50 cents a quart bottle.

A nice clean disinfectant for Dwelling-rooms  
and Bath-rooms.

CAMPHYLENE POWDER.  
CAMPHYLENE BALLS.  
CAMPHYLENE BLOCKS.

JEYES' POWDER.  
JEYES' FLUID.

N A P T H A L I N E.

QUICKLIME.

I Z A L.

CONDY'S FLUID.  
CONDY'S POWDER.

SANITAS POWDER.  
SANITAS FLUID.

At the present time disinfectants ought to be used freely by all.

All disinfectants used on the higher levels of the city will, in addition to purifying the house drains in which they are used, beneficially affect the condition of the drains on the lower levels, and should be used freely.

Further information can be obtained by personal application to

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1894.

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The Hongkong Telegraph  
HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

"THE GRAND OLD MAN."

LONDON, May 24th.

Mr. Gladstone's right eye has been successfully operated on for cataract. His health is unimpaired.

THE BUDGET.

Sir John Lubbock, on behalf of the Opposition, brought forward a motion to divide the Budget Bill in two, so as to enable the House of Lords to vote on the section referring to the Naval Sinking Fund. The motion was rejected by a majority of forty.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Our article descriptive of the plague, its origin and development, the hospitals etc., will appear in Monday's issue.

It has been said that politics were invented to keep the upper classes out of mischief, and—to get the lower classes into it.

TO-NIGHT'S performance of "The School for Scandal" by the Potter-Bellw company, with amateur assistance, should draw a bumper house.

JUDGE.—Is there any special work you desire to do during your term of imprisonment? Prisoner.—I would like to follow my regular vocation. Judge.—What is that? Prisoner.—Inspector for the Sanitary Board.

A word of praise should be given to the Telephone Company for the promptness with which they ran down a line to the temporary hospital at Kennedytown, within a very few hours from the time when it was started.

An annual tax of one yen is now levied on bicycles in Tokyo.

SEVERAL slight shocks of earthquake were experienced at Tientsin on the 14th inst., lasting from twenty-seven to thirty-three seconds.

Odd Volume (in office of Daily Pest).—What is it? quo Sis?

Editor.—Oh! it's a sort of Roman brick.

Dr. Arendt, the German financier, proposed that England, Germany, France and the United States unite by treaty to fix silver prices each year.

The British ship Queen Victoria, which landed in Yokohama bay on the 15th inst., left at 1 p.m. the following morning without having sustained any damage.

It is said that the Likin authorities of Canton are raising their tariffs; a measure not calculated to improve the present stagnant condition of trade by any means.

The O. & O. S. Co.'s steamer Oceanic, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 8th inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for the port-to-morrow morning.

An idea of the value of some of the temples in Japan may be gained from the fact that the two Hongkong temples at Kyoto are to be separately insured for over 5,000,000 yen each.

The Chinese Government transport steamer Tafan has been handed over to the China Merchants' Company and will be employed running between Shanghai and Wenchow.

A REGULAR meeting of Zetland Lodge, No. 525, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, on Friday, the 1st proximo, at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

The Mission steam-launch Day Spring will call alongside vessels hoisting code pennant C, between 9 and 10.30 a.m. on Sunday, to convey men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning about 12.30 p.m.

A Sioux City lawyer called the Court a liar. The Court left the Bench, knocked the law with an upcurved on the point of the law, and remarked that the fine usually imposed in such cases for contempt of court would be remitted.

A RELIABLE correspondent writes us from Canton that it is rumoured in that city that Mr. Lo Kok Pang, late lamented comprador of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, has passed in his checks—the plague being the happy means of his release.

It may interest the scientists of the Hongkong. Odd volumes to know that hypnotism is as far advanced that you can cram a student for examination hypnotically, and he will remember it all when he wakes up. So much advantage has been taken of this dodge by examiners in France that it is now forbidden by law.

OWING to recent heavy rains the present silk crop in the Chekiang province is regarded as likely to turn out very badly—about thirty per cent below the usual quantity. A meeting of the members of the silk crop was held on the 15th inst. to determine a fixed price for the new silk when the market opened on the 22nd.

It is estimated that fully ten thousand Japanese obtain emoluments from foreign merchants every year while the tea season lasts. It is also a notable fact during the season that crime decreases greatly, particularly the sandal and burlap. This is taken by a veracious contemporary to prove that poverty is more responsible for crime in that country than rural instinct.

THE proposed exhibition of Victorian products in Hongkong, referred to in these columns a few ago, is now notified for Monday and Tuesday next, in the Victoria Hotel, as may be seen in our advertising columns. All who are interested in getting far better and cheaper food for Hongkong has ever yet had the chance to enjoy, should make a point of looking in and asking a few questions.

THREE Chinese were found on board the steamship Kwangtze yesterday in possession of a large quantity of opium for which they had no money; one of the men was in bed, with the drug under his blanket, and he kicked and struggled terribly before he was induced to give it up. When brought before the magistrate they all said they "did not know the law," and their blind innocence cost them \$405 altogether.

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The Metropolitan Police Department of Japan has decreed the abolition of all clocks from its offices on the score of economy!

The Portuguese gunboat Dia, which came down from Macao on Thursday, left for that destination about two o'clock this afternoon.

A DISASTEROUS gale passed over Toyama, Japan, on the 2d last. Seven houses destroyed and 1,000 others more or less damaged is its record.

Miss Salggs.—Which do you prefer, Burgundy or Hock?

Berlin Blech.—Burgundy is fine, and so is Hock, but gin-ach, Himmels mutter!

A SCAVENGING contractor was fined ten dollars this morning by Mr. Wodehouse, police magistrate, for leaving five large tubs of—what?—on the beach at Shau-ki-wen, instead of promptly removing them according to his contract.

We note that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is having built in England fine passenger steamers for the purpose of entering in competition with the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river.

"CITIZEN," of Kowloon, writes stating that "part of a wall in Chater Street, the property of the Kowloon Godown Co., is in a highly dangerous position, and liable to collapse at any time. It should be properly attended to at once, before any serious accident happens." Directors, please note.

The projected overhead railway, by which it is intended to connect the Shimbashi and Ueno railway stations in Tokyo, is said to be receiving both attention and support in that city. The length of the line will be four miles and three quarters, and it is estimated that it will return handsome profits.

A BEACH-COMMER who, while staying at the Sailor's Home, had "prigg'd a coat as wasn't his," was "coached" to-day and sent to prison, for six weeks, by Mr. Hastings. Another seafaring gentleman unemployed was given three months' half-pay exercise by Mr. Wodehouse for having stabbed a comrade in East Street. A third wandering mariner, picked up in Queen's Road Central by a tender-hearted bobby, was lodged in the house of detention as a vagrant.

CITIZEN.—"A RELIABLE correspondent writes us from Canton that it is rumoured in that city that the Viceroy Ma Hsi-wei who was assassinated in that same palace about twenty-four years ago, August, 1870, by one of his own relatives, History sometimes repeats itself. The man who is foolish enough to kick a sleeping tiger, is likely to get the worst of that bargain. All those who rob the honey-bees are liable to be stung more or less severely."

THE public will note with pleasure that Capt. A. H. Thomas, the courteous and energetic honorary secretary of the Gymkhana Summer Club, has notified that a meeting of "sports" interested in the above will be held in the billiard room of the officers' mess, Murray Barracks, on Thursday the 31st, to discuss a programme for the forthcoming summer. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance, for these pleasant reunions during the long and trying summer season are perhaps the most enjoyable that occur in the colony.

GENERAL Meshy writes with reference to the murders reported to have recently taken place in the Viceroy's palace at Nanking—"If I am not greatly mistaken, it was the Viceroy Ma Hsi-wei who was assassinated in that same palace about twenty-four years ago, August, 1870, by one of his own relatives. History sometimes repeats itself. The man who is foolish enough to kick a sleeping tiger, is likely to get the worst of that bargain. All those who rob the honey-bees are liable to be stung more or less severely."

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# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1894.

Ence. The probability is that there is no foundation for the rumour, which appears to have reached Bangkok from Manchou.

A Britisher, who returned from Peking yesterday, reported an alarming prevalence of crime in that locality. Cattle and Buffalo lifting are carried on with impunity by the brigands of the neighbourhood, and the people, exasperated at the state of affairs, have resolved on harsh measures. A noted cattle-lifter whilst making off with a buffalo, was shot through the body last week, and being unable to move, was left to rot unclaimed for either by the authorities or the villagers.

The King of Siam is said to be steadily improving, and to be much more cheerful in mind, but refers to having anything to say on matters of business, and keeps all state affairs at arm's length. His royal brothers are said to be supporting his Majesty to examine schemes for the amelioration of the people, and to be encouraging his advice of various projects for the "benefit of the country," but with at all, the royal brothers, or at least the majority of them, have reduced the kingdom to such a state that it is difficult to see what schemes can now succeed! —*Star Free Press.*

## NAVYING.

NANKIN, 16th May, 1894.

It seems that the reports with regard to the Vice-Admiralty in the matter of the Shanghai "outbreak" were premature. A bulletins printed at the *yesterday* announced the arrival of the *Wing-tat* at the port of Hoia, Tso-joh at Shanghai. The *Tso-joh* has for some time held the post now given to *Lu Pei-yang*, but at present is en route to *Aich-fu* or Provincial Judge at *Szechuan*, the latter's temporary occupancy of the *Tso-joh*'s office in this city, *Shui*, the *Treasurer*, *Li Kuei-yi*, returned from his visit to Peking, and the officers, who have been serving temporary command during his absence, will now be shifted back to their old positions, with the exception of *Hsuai Tsu-joh*, who goes that divided plum, the *Shanghai* *Tantshipu*. Whether this arrangement is to be permanent or not, remains to be seen. It may be but a part of the agreement, with *Li Kuei-yi*, whereby our Viceroy, *Liu Kuei-yi*, is enabled to save his face, and that after a few months' service at *Chinkiang* *Lu Pei-yang* will be advanced to the post at Shanghai.

The leader of the rebellion in Hunan is taken here, as I mentioned in my last communication, but I find that there is in circulation among the gentry a prospectus with regard to the steady downfall of the present dynasty. This is quietly passed along from hand to hand and copied, as goes.

I succeeded in borrowing a copy of it yesterday. It purports to be the work of *Huan Pei-shan*, and in the style of an ancient scroll, outlines the history of the present dynasty.

The critical faculty does not seem to be well developed among the ordinary Chinese, hence the book is pretty generally accepted for what it pretends to be; and as the reges of past Empires have apparently been depicted with great accuracy, it is easy to believe that the statements with respect to the approaching end of the Marchion rule are worthy of credit.

According to this oracle, *Yunnan* and *Kueichow* are to be the first provinces lost to the empire. Later, China is to be divided into three kingdoms. There are some local touches in the work. The woods are to be cleared from Purple Mountain, and the waters of Lotus Lake are to be dried up before peace shall be established.

The woods were cleared from Purple Mountain many years ago, and there are times when Lotus Lake is nearly all converted into dry ground. The circulation of such writings at *Kiukang*, *Wuhu*, *Nanking*, and doubtless at other places in the Yangtze valley, is no doubt a part of a general scheme for preparing the people for a change of rulers, and may be easily paralleled at various periods in the past history of China. Whether or not success is to attend the efforts of the present conspirators the future alone can tell. As foreign residents, however, we can hardly hope for much improvement in our condition from such a change. At present the Manchu seem far more favourable to foreign influences than the native officials.

May 18th.

It seems certain now that our aged Viceroy, *Liu Kuei-yi*, is about to retire into private life, and will go to Peking shortly to present his resignation in person. The *Li-kai* says: "A great officer, when he is seventy, should resign his charge of affairs." As Viceroy *Liu* is now seventy-five, he has at hand a very good excuse for his retirement, and by this step may prevent the threatened official enquiry into his administration. It is understood that the Governor of this province will take temporary charge of this important post, although a report that seems reliable says that *Yang*, the Governor-General of *Shensi* and *Kansu*, will be transferred to *Nanking*. It is said that he was formerly Viceroy at *Foochow*. If this be so, he has doubtless had experience in foreign affairs, and will be well qualified to discharge the duties of the office. It is to be hoped that we may have a progressive man who will have the courage to abandon the obstructive policy which has heretofore been pursued in the *yangtze* here. We have had nearly two weeks of rain, and the farmers are growing disengaged, as it threatens to damage the wheat crop.

The U.S.S. *Monocacy* arrived here yesterday, and will remain two or three days longer.—*N.C.* *Daily News*.

## SHAOHSING.

(*"N. C. DAILY NEWS"* CORRESPONDENT.)

Shaohsing, May 7th, 1894.

That well-to-do and influential class of native merchants called silk-dealers are up in arms against the multiplying of those "foreign ovens" locally called "Chien-ch'ung"; their anti-foreign feelings having been roused afresh by the ever increasing numbers of these said ovens. I remember the time well when every exhibition of anti-foreign feeling was laid at the door of the missionaries—especially the Protestant missionaries—foreign merchants at the different ports appearing to be supremely ignorant of the fact that many of the native monopolies were being ruined by the introduction of certain wares and goods which the said foreign merchants claimed to be an estimable blessing to the country and a potent factor in the civilization of the people. Those silk-dealers and other native monopolists take a widely different view to this, and they detest the very shadow of a foreigner and his foreign appliances. Now the brunt of this hatred of the inland missionary has been borne, not because he brings them the gospel of Christ; for as quoted in a leading article in the *Celestial Empire* of April 20th, "there is not another country in the world where people are so indifferent to the religious persuasions of their neighbours as in China," and Mons. Berthelot adds that he "never heard a Chinese remark on his friend's delinquencies in connection with religion, except in some flagrant case, when it might be said, that son and son paid no regard to his ancestral tomb." Then the writer of the article, in its fifth page adds: "I quite like to support my opinion that, when religious pretensions are adduced for anti-missionary plots, they are pretense, and nothing better." This witness is right, and we know that the silk-dealers and other monopolists hate us and oppose us, not as an account of Christianity, as Mr. Mitchell and others would

have people believe, but, directly and indirectly, because their monopolies are being ruined. Now in the case of these native silk-monopolies, we believe that, by the introduction of these foreign ovens, or "Chien-ch'ungs," the mass of the people are materially benefitted. These ovens speedily destroy the worms, and secure the silk intact; hence the owners of the ovens can buy, ready-to-hand, any amount of cocoons, saving the people endless toll and trouble, as they have no need to boil the cocoons and carefully reel the silk therefrom. Moreover, the people tell me (and many members of our churches deal in these cocoons) that they get more money per catty than the silk-hongs used to give them, even after the toll and time spent in spinning and reeling, and partly dressing the silk. The native silk-hongs used to give the people a deal of trouble heating the prices down, and finding fault here, there, and at every point in the bargain, the ordinary price per catty being 260 to 300 cash; whereas the owners of these ovens can afford to give 330 cash (and sometimes more) per catty, and no grumbling. Hence the people are immediately benefited. Yet the Treasurer of this (Chekiang) province has just issued a proclamation in response to the pressing appeals of the silk-dealers, prohibiting the multiplying of these "foreign establishments." But, sad to say, the owners of these ovens—many of them married men—are also at law, wishing to make the thing a monopoly likewise. And they have been requesting that no new ovens be allowed to be built in *Hsing-hien* and *Sin-ch'ang-hien*. When we were at these latter towns recently, two delegates from the provincial capital were there, adjudicating on the case; and, in order to gratify the greedy desires of these oven-owners, have decreed or decided that no more be built. But the common opinion of the people is that it is impossible to prevent their erection: "for" (as they write in the paper) "both the Government revenue is increased, and the wealth of the people gets a fresh injection by the larger purchases these establishments cause of us to make." Our people told me that both worms and mulberry-leaves were more plentiful this year than for many years past. And they added, "the price of the mulberry-leaves will not go down much this year, for everybody is rearing worms, finding such a ready sale for their cocoons since the ovens have been established."

Mother Seigel's Carnitro Syrup cures by stimulating the kidneys, skin, and bowels, and toning the gastric glands.

Who, then, is man's most deadly enemy? Careless and ignorant man himself. Use the remedy when the earliest symptoms appear.—*Advt.*

Most foreigners who have spent a few years in China—especially missionaries in inland cities, know, and have known for many years now, that native tea-dealers adulterate in the most glaring manner those teas which are exported to foreign countries. We do not refer to the "cooking" of teas such as is carried on at the ports right under the eyes of the foreign dealers themselves, but to the teas which are doctored in country places before they reach a port. The natives, too, everywhere know (and they laugh in their sleeves when narrating these things in the tea-dealing shops at the supreme simplicity of the foreigner) that, "used-up tea-leaves" have been manipulated and sold by tons to the foreign merchant through his compradore (the agent in whom the foreign merchant places implicit confidence, and whose warped judgment of native converts is given in the choice of "piggin English," used to be, if not now, accepted as gospel truth, and the end of all controversy), who no doubt was at the bottom of all the larger impositions inflicted upon the innocent gentlemen from the west. Now, although this was known and recognized by the people as the inevitable condition of things, yet the authorities seldom or never acknowledged openly that such fraudulent practices existed, much less were rampant, in their respective jurisdictions. But the diversion of the Tea-trade from China to other countries of late years is pressing so heavily, from a financial point of view, upon every bazaar in this province through which tea passes, that we now have high officials issuing proclamations, crammed with words and phrases of the most humiliating character to any class of men having a due sense of commercial honour, and a conscience alive to the common virtue of uprightness and honesty in their ordinary dealings with their fellows. But no blush or sense of shame on the surface, or between the lines, is felt or expressed in this official notice; not even a patriotic hint that "it is a disgrace to our country." No. On the contrary, the notice is burdened with a feeling of annoyance and irritability at "our tea-trade suffering so extensively by the adulteration and cooking of tea now offered for sale." And, instead of frankly acknowledging their own past culpable negligence in the matter, they pretend that it is through the representations of the great tea bong or firm *Tsun-yi*, these disclosures have been made! What next? Does not the ruin of the tea trade in China come from the gross negligence of these very officials, to use the softest phrase one can find for such conduct, who have allowed things to reach the present stage, whilst they and the compradores have been aping themselves with salacities of silver and gold? The candle of China's tea-trade is gone out, and we, we fear, no recuperative element left in it; we shall soon find it a useless body, rotting in the dark cavern into which it has penetrated too far, and, being dizzied by the silver stalactites above its head, in its bazy greed has suffered the candle to go out, and now finds, to its great chagrin, that it cannot retrace its steps. It is pained and annoyed with itself, not because of its rascally friends, but because of its subtlety not being sufficiently subtle to preserve its frauds from exposure! For I presume that both officials and people, notwithstanding the existence of friendly commercial treaties, deal with us as with foes, and their dictum is:—

"Who questions, when with foes we deal,  
It craft or courage guides the steel!"

## SNAKE POISON AND HUMAN POISON.

This bite of the rattoonake is almost always fatal to man. Yet this snake is never affected by the injection of its own poison into its own blood, neither when enraged it bites itself nor when its venom is injected by artificial means to test the question. Speaking on the latter point Dr. S. W. Mitchell, an expert on snake poison, says: "I have over and over tried this experiment, but in no case have I seen death result. Why should this be?"

Dr. Mitchell further says: "The many noxious compounds one carries in his liver and gastric glands (the stomach) are fatal if they enter the blood in any large amount. There is scarcely an organ in man's body which is not a possible source of poison to him. Small doses are constantly passing into and out of his blood. The question is whether he can get rid of it as fast as it accumulates."

Alluding to death by rheumatism, gout, and kidney disease, an eminent London physician says: "Thus man is poisoned by the products of his own body."

Now let us cite a passage from a man's experience as related by himself. The time extends over a period from March, 1889, to May, 1890, more than a year. He says: "My head used to throb around, and I had frequent bouts of faintness and giddiness; and as such I used to fall down, no matter where I was."

*This would occur two or three times a day. For three weeks I was confined to my bed. I grew gradually weaker and weaker and lost a deal of sleep, I felt worse thro' in the morning than when I went to bed. After a while I became nervous, and my legs trembled and shook under me to such a degree that I feared to walk out. I had great pain in my kidneys, and the secretion which I voided from them was thick and yellow as the yolk of an egg. Month after month passed and I failed more and more, and could hardly crawl about.*

*I had a doctor attending me, but his medicines did not benefit me. He said my liver and kidneys were in a bad way, and that he never saw secretions passed in such a state. After treating me six months, he told me that medicine could do no more for me and advised me to go to a hospital. I went to the Peterborough Hospital, but got worse while there. The hospital doctor refused to tell me what ailed me. Having spent two months there, I got anxious and returned to my home, utterly disheartened. I continued to send to the hospital for medicine, which I took for three months longer. I was now so emaciated that my friends who came to see me said I would never get well.*

*In this condition I continued until May, 1890, when one day an umbrella vendor called at my house, and seeing how ill I was, said his wife had been cured of a serious illness by Mother Seigel's Carnitro Syrup. He spoke so earnestly of it that I determined to try it. After taking the syrup for ten days I felt in better spirits; my food agreed with me, and from that time I gained strength daily. Persevering with it, I was soon able to return to my work as healthy and strong as ever. Since then I have been in the best of health. You are at liberty to publish the above facts, and I will gladly reply to any inquiries. Yours truly (Signed), READ WELFARE, St. Mary's, Hunts, February 18th, 1892."*

No brief comment can do justice to this remarkable story. What the public needs to know and to remember is this: Mr. Welfare's whole system was poisoned by the products of a torpid and inactive life. He had not had a bad diet, but had ruined his blood, as Dr. Mitchell describes. The nervous system was disordered and half paralysed, hence the faintness and falling fits. Rattoonake poison kills by paralysing the nerves which regulate the lungs, it kills by suffocation. Human poison, arising from indigestion and dyspepsia, always operates in the same direction, causing asthma in its worst form. It then attacks the heart and kidneys, causing the state of things Mr. Welfare mentions. Nothing more noxious, or, in the *c.* surely fatal exists in any poisonous nostril. And yet people tribe with the disease and doctors seem not to understand it.

Mother Seigel's Carnitro Syrup cures by stimulating the kidneys, skin, and bowels, and toning the gastric glands.

Who, then, is man's most deadly enemy? Careless and ignorant man himself. Use the remedy when the earliest symptoms appear.—*Advt.*

The great value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from D. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." Any Chemist can supply it.—Sole Agent for Hongkong and the Empire of China:—*Chang A Fook*, at Watkins & Co., Hongkong.—*Advt.*

THEatre ROYAL

MRS. POTTER AND MR. BELLEW

Beg to Announce that they will be able to give ONE MORE PERFORMANCE:—

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY), May 26th.

"SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL," (A COMEDY IN FIVE ACTS).

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

Lady Teazle ..... Mrs. POTTER.  
Sir Peter Teazle ..... Mr. EDGAR SMART.  
Sir Oliver Surface ..... Mr. FARMER.  
Sir Benjamin Backbite ..... Mr. ARTHUR BAWTRIDGE.  
Joseph Surface ..... Mr. CROFTON.  
Crabtree ..... Mr. RUSSELL CRAUFURD.  
Rowley ..... Mr. CROW.  
Moies ..... Mr. CRAUFURD.  
Sneke ..... Mr. BRADY.  
Trip ..... Mr. DARRY.  
Caroles ..... Mr. FORD.  
Slip Harry Bumper ..... Mr. LAPRAIK.  
St. Toby ..... Mr. EDMONDS.  
Servant to Joseph ..... Mr. E. J. NORRIS.  
Mrs. Caudron ..... Miss SALLIE BOOTH.  
Lady Snerewell ..... Mrs. CROFTON.  
Maria ..... Mrs. HACKITT.  
Charles Surface ..... Mr. LEE.  
Act I.—At Lady Snerewell's.  
Act II.—At Peter Teazle's.  
Act III.—At Charles Surface's House.  
Act IV. & V.—At Joseph Surface's House.

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

PRICES AS USUAL.

Commeching a' o'clock.  
Late Trans after Each Performance.

T. V. TWINNING, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [624]

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Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [624]

PRODUCTS OF VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

SAMPLES of the above will be ON VIEW at Room No. 10, VICTORIA HOTEL, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 26th and 27th instant, from 2 P.M. to 5 P.M. each day.

All interested in the DEVELOPMENT of TRADE with VICTORIA are invited to attend. Any information respecting the PRODUCTS which may be desired will be SUPPLIED by me.

S. H. ROWE, Official Representative of the Government of Victoria.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [624]

GYMKHANA NOTICE.

HERE will be a MEETING on THURSDAY next, the 31st instant, at 6 P.M., in the BILLIARD ROOM of the OFFICERS' MESS, MURRAY BARRACKS, kindly lent for the occasion by Lieut.-Col. ROBINSON, and the OFFICERS of the Shropshire Light Infantry, to discuss the question of Summer Gymkhana.

Gentlemen interested in promoting these Meetings are requested to attend.

A. H. THOMAS, Capt., Hon. Sec.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [624]

WANTED.

SITUATION as CLERK, CORRESPONDENT, BOOK-KEEPER, or any position of Trust. Knowledge of SPANISH.

"M."

c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [624]

GYMKHANA NOTICE.

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—95 per cent., prem. buyers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £800, paid up.—\$25, sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—£2, nominal.  
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—Founders' shares, £2.10 buyers.

CHINESE LOANS.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$131 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$66 per share, sales and sellers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 170 per share, sellers.

Castl Insurance Company, Limited—\$139 per share, sales and buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—\$73, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 15 per share.

The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$125 per share, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$181 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., \$10 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$261 per share, sellers.

China and Manla Steam Ship Company—\$66, sales and buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—\$34, buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$49, buyers.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—\$6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—\$1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$161 per share, sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$50, buyers.

MINING.

Punjim Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6.50 per share, buyers.

Punjim Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$2 per share, sellers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.70 per share, sales and buyers.

The New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.

Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin—\$5.75, sellers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$5.75, sellers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—88 per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$16 per share, sellers.

Wanchai Wharf House Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOTELS.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$13 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$10.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Limited—\$4 per share, sellers.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$3, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$20 per share, buyers.

Humphrey's Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$9.30, sales.

Dakin, Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$1 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$130 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$4 per share, sales and sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.

DEPARTURES.

May 24, *Perkins*, British steamer, for Amoy.

May 24, *Ningpo*, German steamer, for Canton.

May 24, *Patiang*, German str., for Canton.

May 25, *Hongkong*, Danish str., for Holbow.

May 25, *Malacca*, British str., for Singapore.

May 25, *Frigga*, German str., for Yokohama.

May 25, *Hiroshima Maru*, Japanese steamer, for Singapore.

May 25, *Turbo*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

May 25, *Presto*, German steamer, for Foochow.

May 25, *Patton*, British str., for Swatow, &c.

May 25, *Titan*, British str., for Port Darwin.

May 26, *Salatiga*, British str., for Singapore.

May 26, *Pusian*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

May 26, *Yungping*, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

May 26, *Tkalei*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.

May 26, *Titanar*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.

EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 2/0/4

Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/0/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1/4

Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1/4

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/1/4

On PARIS—Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/59

Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/66

On INDIA—T. T. .... 103

On Demand ..... 103

On SHANGHAI—Bank, T. T. .... 72/4

Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72/4

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate), \$9.45

Silver (per oz.) ..... 23/8

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr. A. Andizine, Baron and Baroness do Rev. S. A. Bayliss, Baron and Baroness do

Baron and Baroness do

Mr. R. Lyall, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. J. McAlpin, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. T. Mitchell, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. G. Pita, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. A. G. Ross, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. G. A. Atterroth, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. and Mrs. Costa, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. and Mrs. da Costa, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. and Mrs. Koechlin, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Work, Baron and Baroness do

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Nichols, Baron and Baroness do

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